

CORRESPONDENCE.

PERU. March 18, 1843.
DEAR CHAPMAN.—The democracy of this country are wide awake and intend to send another democratic representative next winter. Dr. G. N. Fitch of Loganport is to be our candidate for this Senatorial district, and he will be elected too. He is a talented and worthy man. Taber of Loganport and Chamberlain of Goshen are both spoken of for representative to Congress. Either would be well supported in this part of the district. If they do not elect Kennedy in the 10th district, they can't appreciate worth. He is a noble fellow.
 ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

FRANKFORT, Clinton County, March 18.
 We hold our County Convention on (25th of March) Saturday next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for State and county officers and to appoint delegates, and instruct them, to the Congressional and Senatorial Conventions. The former will be held here or at La Fayette, and the latter at Rossville, in this county, it being the centre of the Senatorial district composed of the counties of Clinton and Carroll; by this you see that the democracy in this part of the State are all in motion.

JAMES MADISON PORTER.—Secretary of War.—Who is James Madison Porter? This is a question that will no doubt be asked by thousands, perhaps millions, out of Pennsylvania. In it, he is too well known. The first we ever heard of him was some time about the year 1832, when he was running as a candidate for Congress in opposition to the democratic ticket, and he was then in a measure lost sight of until his election to the State Convention. On the 22d January, 1837, in that body he thus gives his own history:

"In 1824, the old usages of the party seemed broken up, and the party being left without candidates selected in the usual manner, scattered their support among various individuals. On that occasion, I was found among those who supported Mr. Clay, and have never had cause to regret my having done so. It was not my fortune at any time to have supported the election of Gen. Jackson, a circumstance which I have never regretted. I am proud to say, in all the subsequent Presidential elections, until the last, I found myself separated from many of the democratic friends with whom I had previously acted. I had belonged during that time to a very respectable party called the 'National Republicans.' But they having become lost or mixed in some new party, I found myself almost alone. I must either have stood still, until in the revolution of years my old friends were brought back to me, or I became persuaded again to action by the arguments and solicitations of my old friends."

Since 1837, Mr. James Madison Porter has been what may be termed a "Porter man"—that is, he has so far acted with the democratic party, as to aid a Judge under his brother's appointment for a year or two, and is said to have picked up considerable sums in the way of canal contracts, fees as counsel for the administration—or for banks or for contractors, &c., and has no doubt done a good business in a small way. He has all his life been a tricky, speculating, political lawyer, with some talent and legal knowledge, and a large fund of modest assurance. Such is John Tyler's Secretary of War, James Madison Porter, brother of David Rittenhouse Porter, Governor of Pennsylvania.—*Pennsylvania.*

PUNISHMENT FOR SEDUCTION.—The recent horrible events at the east, particularly in the case of Mercer and Herberton, at Philadelphia, connected with the crime of seduction, have forcibly called public attention to the defect in the laws upon this subject, and it is hoped will lead to the enactment of salutary penalties. The injured party has now no other remedy but a civil action for damages, which amounts to nothing when the seducer is without property. We learn from the Public Ledger that a bill has been read in the Senate of Pennsylvania by Mr. Sullivan, called "an act to punish seduction, and to afford a more adequate remedy for the injury." This bill declares that seduction of any female is an indictable offence, and in addition to the remedies now given by law, any person convicted of this offence in any Court of Quarter Sessions, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not less than \$5000, nor more than \$10,000, at the discretion of the Court, and further, to undergo solitary confinement, at hard labor, in the Penitentiary, not less than one year, nor more than ten; and that the action for seduction may be sued by any mother or other relative of the female seduced. If the bill should pass, Pennsylvania will have the honor of the first statute law of the kind; and every honorable man must hope that it will pass.

The "BATTLE AXES" is the cognomen of a set of fanatics who have created some stir in Pennsylvania. It is said they advocate the promiscuous intercourse of the sexes, and other licentious doctrines. The Philadelphia Inquirer has the following particulars concerning them, on the occasion of the arrest of some of the leaders of the sect:

The founder of the Battle Axes doctrine is said to be a man named Gates, who resided some time in Philadelphia. His wife is also a believer in this infamous and licentious fanaticism, and among the devoted followers, are twenty or thirty persons residing in Chester County. The most frightful crimes have been committed by some of these madmen. But it is hoped that the conviction and imprisonment of three or four, will rouse the others from the delusion. The details as given on the trials, are altogether unfit for publication. One of the women who has been convicted, named Williamson, is believed to be the same female who a year or two ago, attempted to preach in the streets of Philadelphia, and was committed once or twice for vagrancy. Gates has been arrested, but it is hoped that he will be, and also that he will be adequately punished. Some pamphlets, we are told, have been published, in which the atrocious sentiments of this sect have been vaguely insinuated.

EXCHANGES.—"O for a National Bank to regulate exchanges," say the *whigs* papers. "Our exchanges are in a horrid condition," echo their satellites. The Indiana Journal has said as much about a "National Bank to regulate and lower exchange," as any other simple or rascally wing paper. But look under the commercial head, of that paper of the 21st inst. There you will find under date of Louisville, March 14, Eastern [exchange] abundant; dull at 4 premium. Southern plenty at par to 1 premium. A line should have a good monopoly, and not contradict himself in his own paper.

The London correspondent of the Evening Post writes, that "in one day last week, no less than sixteen ships laden with cotton, arrived at Liverpool, from the United States, which, on an average of nine hundred bales per vessel, makes the enormous quantity of fourteen thousand four hundred bales." This is in one day; yet Barnett declares that the English buy nothing at all of us, and that we have to pay specie for all we buy of them. This we may truly call the "specie humbug."

FIRE.—The establishment known as "Howard's Factory," about a mile south of La Fayette, was entirely consumed by fire on the 22d inst. Books and papers all destroyed. Loss \$5,000. No insurance.

HARVARD COLLEGE.—The Rev. Hosea Ballou, (Universalist,) takes the place of the Rev. Dr. Channing, in the board of overseers.

The New York papers state that Com. McKenize is confined to his room in consequence of severe indisposition.

Costs.—One of the Louisiana Senators recently stated that the costs in the Bankruptcy case of Thomas Banks would amount to forty thousand dollars!

Political Paragraphs.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The federal whigs in Salt-stall's district, have nominated Kim, an abolitionist, in place of Stanton, declined, for the purpose of beating Rantoul, democrat. This is the love of whiggery for the people and southern institutions. God grant there may be enough honest whigs in that district to properly rebuke their leaders.

Southern whigs and northern abolition whigs make a very pretty compound. What do the former care if they can use the abolitionists to get Henry Clay, a slaveholder! And what do the latter care if the southern whigs will help keep down Democracy, and thereby help to demolish our Constitution! O Whiggery! Whiggery!

RHODE ISLAND.—The King of Rhode Island, by advice of his Council, has ordered a *nolle prosequi* to be entered against each of the indictments now pending at Newport against individuals for treason! So much for *Clam Bakes*, and the progress of Democracy. The old Tories are dying off, and the young ones, are fast getting their teeth knocked out.

MAINE.—Gov. Fairfield having resigned, Lieut. Gov. Edward Kavanagh will act as Governor.

MARYLAND.—The Legislature adjourned on the 10th inst. Previous to which, a bill was passed, disposing of the State's interest in all her works of internal improvement. The State was not divided into Congressional districts, nor a Senator to Congress chosen. The Whig Senate refused to concur with the House, in fixing a day for the election.

KENTUCKY.—Joint resolutions in favor of Cost Johnson's \$200,000,000 humbug, were introduced into the Kentucky Legislature on the 6th inst. by Mr. Irwin. The House refused to order them printed. Whigs though they be, they can't yet go for this Thievish project.

GEORGIA.—Mark A. Cooper has been nominated as the democratic candidate for Governor.

CALIFORNIA IN MICHIGAN.—The Detroit Free Press contains the proceedings of a meeting of the friends of Mr. Calhoun, held at Detroit on the 23d ult. The call for the meeting was signed by 570 names. A number of resolutions were adopted; one in favor of the sub-treasury as affording the best security for the safekeeping of the public money, and the purity of the public virtue. They declare Mr. Calhoun to be their favorite candidate, but recognize the propriety and necessity of a national convention, and the duty of all true democrats to yield a prompt and cordial acquiescence in its fair and deliberate decisions.

MR. WEBSTER.—The Madisonian announces that Mr. Webster has expressed a wish, because of certain considerations, well understood between the President and himself, and which did not, in the least, affect their public or private relations, to retire from the cabinet. The President has been pleased to grant him permission to retire. This fact was publicly stated in the Senate; and it was declared by the Senator, authorized to do so, that Mr. Webster would retire in thirty days after Mr. Cushing's confirmation."

TURNED OUT.—It is said that about fifty custom house officers, whigs and democrats, at Philadelphia, were recently removed at one fell swoop, and fifty Tyler men appointed. The "Captivity" is going it now. The next sweep will be New York.

SOUTH AMERICA.
MEXICO.—Mr. Navarro has arrived at Bexar, from the city of Mexico, and he stated that the Congress, recently broken up by order of Santa Ana, has re-assembled at Jalapa and resumed business, having formed a new constitution, containing articles declaring that neither Yucatan or Texas shall be invaded, but that negotiations should be commenced, for the purpose of inducing them peaceably to return to the confederacy. Two thousand soldiers and fourteen thousand citizens had assembled to protect the Congress from the Central troops, which latter are greatly diminished in numbers from desertions resulting from the want of pay and provisions. The influence of Santa Ana is said to be greatly impaired, the country is in a disturbed state, and strong indications of another revolution. General Arista has declared in favor of the Congress, and that he will be supported by a majority of the people of the northern provinces.

PERU.—Gen. Vidal has been recognized supreme chief of Peru. The elections, which were disturbed by the revolution, were at the last account peaceably going on. It was expected that Lafitte would be chosen President. The present quietude is not considered permanent. Indeed an outbreak has already occurred in the departments of Cuzco and Puno. General Vidal is about to march against them, and the result will probably be another civil war.

ST. DOMINGO.—The revolution that has broken out in this island appears by the latest news, to be far from quelled. Indeed the late report represents the whole island to be in a state of civil war. The demand of the insurgents is for a more liberal form of Government; one on the plan of the United States they prefer. The present form of government is in its operation little better than an absolute monarchy. President Boyer was chosen to that office during his life. The legislature consists of two branches. The Assembly is chosen by the districts. Upon their organization the President sends three names to them, one of which they select for a Senator. In this manner the Senate is chosen, and it is naturally the creature of the President's will. Each town has a governor who is, after a fashion, the judicial officer of the place. Every able-bodied man is required to do military duty, and they meet for this purpose every Sunday and are reviewed. A few are kept on duty during the week. The consequence is, that in this revolution, the insurgents are in the condition of disciplined militia. It will be a bloody and brutal affair, whether the government or the insurgents prevail.

THE TARIFF AND ITS USES.—The stock of the Merrimack Manufacturing Company at Lowell, Massachusetts, is selling at ten per cent. above par, while U. S. stock and State stock of every other description are below par. In one week this company manufactures 250,000 yards of cloth, worth \$17,500. For this cloth in 1840, being of low prices, they could get 2,916 barrels of flour. This year they can get for the same quantity of cloth 3,888 barrels of flour—being 972 barrels of flour gained to the manufacturer, and lost to the farmer. Who benefits by the tariff! Does it not take more flour to buy a yard of cloth than it did?

The "home market," extended by a high tariff to protect manufacturers, is beautifully illustrated in the fact that the strength of the high tariff which has passed both houses of Congress the woolen manufacturing company at Quechee village, Vermont, the very heart of the wool growing country, has ordered foreign wool to be imported for their use 30 tons! These are the cheap wools which come directly in competition with the American farmer, whose home market is to be extended by the operation. The 3,700,000 agriculturalists in this country must be very meek and amiable set of beings to be so galled by 300,000 manufacturers.

A poor fellow named John Stephen, while engaged in ramming down one of the guns employed to salute Henry Clay on his arrival at New York, was stricken down by the premature explosion of the piece.

Naturalization Laws.

Lafayette, March 9, 1843.
 Mr. WATKINS.—Sir—In your address on the 6th inst. in your town, you perhaps inadvertently omitted to say anything about, or give your views upon the subject of our naturalization laws. There are many emigrants from foreign countries resident among us, who look upon the point as one of the greatest importance, and would, no doubt, be much pleased, to know your sentiments on the subject.
 With much respect,
 I am yours,
 N. JACKSON.

Lafayette, March 9, 1843.
 Dr. JACKSON.—Dear Sir—Your note of this date is this morning received.
 There were many topics on which I should have been pleased to express my opinions in my late address in Lafayette, including that of our naturalization laws, but which were omitted partly through inadvertence and partly for want of time.
 When we achieved our independence, and struck from our limbs the shackles of foreign tyranny, it was proudly proclaimed that our free soil should be the resting place for the oppressed and down-trodden of all nations, and that our arms should be thrown open to every one seeking a home, and a refuge, among us. It was in this spirit that, under the administration of the great and good Washington (our first President), the laws of our government our naturalization laws required a residence of only two years, with the intention of renouncing all foreign allegiance, to constitute a full claim to all the rights of a citizen of the United States. It was only at a later period, (I think during the administration of Mr. Adams, the first President of that name,) that the requisite residence was extended to five years, and the law has so remained ever since. I apprehend that this extension of time was occasioned by a well known, but unfounded, prejudice against foreigners, and which gave birth to the alien laws. Who does not know the important and glorious services of a Lafayette, a Kosciuszko, a DeKalb, a Pulaski, a Steuben, and of the numerous other foreigners, especially the brave and fearless sons of the Emerald Isle, and the industrious and liberty-loving Germans, who aided us in the struggle for liberty in the war of the revolution? And who does not feel grateful for these services? The foreigner who flies to us for shelter from the oppressions of the old world, gives, thereby, the strongest assurance of his love of freedom and his attachment to our republican institutions. He becomes among us subject to the protection of the laws, and he is entitled to the same rights in the defence of his adopted country, and he has ever shown himself ready to the call. Ought he not to have a voice in the government of that country which he supports with his means, and defends at the hazard of his life? I think so. They are a part of the great mass of suffering humanity, and as such deserve our best wishes for their prosperity and happiness. We inhabit a country of almost boundless extent, and no apprehension need be felt that there is not room for all lovers of liberty who seek a home among us. The fact is, that the law of naturalization, as a, therefore, of opinion that the period of naturalization should not exceed two years, first established by the general government, if indeed it should not be still shorter.

I am very respectfully,
 Yours,
 JAMES WHITCOMB.

Important Law Cases.
Tippecanoe Circuit Court Feb. Term. 1843.
Henry Knittinger.
 Assumpsit.
 State Bank of Indiana. }
 This action was brought to recover of the bank certain sums charged and taken from the plaintiff in the way of exchange, in addition to the legal interest.
 It appeared in evidence, that the plaintiff had sold the defendant divers bills and notes, all payable in this place, where the bank is located, and the bank, in addition to the legal interest has charged for exchange, the sum of \$176 29. To the declaration, the defendant pleaded the general issue and the statute of limitations.
 The fact of the sale of the bills and notes, and the charge of exchange was a mere subterfuge on the part of the bank, for the purpose of taking illegal interest, secondly, that the statute of limitations did not bar the defendant, although the exact time of the sale of the bills, and the date of the commencement of the suit, because he had an open and running account with the bank up to 1841. Judgment for the plaintiff for \$176 29.
 The case was managed with great ability, by Messrs. May and Peck, for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Baird and Gregory for the defendant.
 The above case, as our reporter informed us, embraced in the account many more or less upon each disbursement, and renewal of all the notes and bills of exchange sold, discounted and renewed by Mr. Knittinger in the bank. This fact of itself, shows that the bank is without remedy as to its future collections—that no man, owing the bank, need ever pay the first dollar of what it may claim. And the more particular fact, which presents itself to the public for consideration is, that in the examination of this case, it was fully established, that the bank, at the time, were kept in exact accordance with those of all the other branches; which causes this decision to have a direct and positive bearing upon each branch in the State—all having exacting parity, upon every note, and bill of exchange, they have now on hand, or that has been acted upon by them.

The late Attorney of this branch, we have been informed, stood upon the evening of the above decision, that there was in this *colate*, over, or near, two hundred thousand dollars, in the hands of the bank, and that Mr. Knittinger had recovered. Should this be the condition of the respective branches throughout the State, of which fact there can be no doubt, we ask in what light must the public view the institution? They cannot any longer look upon it with any other eye than that of distrust, and those who have had the management of its concerns, as the most corrupt and false hearted scoundrels that live.
 Henry, has from time immemorial, been held more base and degraded in character, than has been that of highway robbery.
 This statement, we apprehend, will not be denied by any Jurist, or legal gentleman in the State, and if so, in what position must the acknowledgment of this fact, place the *Tippecanoe* branch of the Bank and branches? Does it not clearly show, that the bank is a branch of justice—whilest the poor and destitute, are, through their operations, made to suffer shame and disgrace, for crimes and misdemeanors of less magnitude. The poor or working classes, are arranged by these bank robbers and their adherents, for the smallest offences, against the law, (if those laws be found in justice, or otherwise,) and are by them made a fool and a victim, and denounced as dishonest, and dishonorable rascals—whilest these *robust robbers*, are lauded to the skies, as honorable and high-minded men, for committing the most deep and damning crime of this robbery, and swindling, by falsehood and fraud. Will Mr. Holloway of the Palladium, and the other Bank minions throughout the State, any longer dare advocate the stability, or purity of this nefarious institution, (the Bank,) after this decision. Judge Taylor is a good fellow, and a good fellow, and a good fellow, if it could be done upon just and fair principles.
 We will refer to this matter at some future time, there being many other facts connected with it, not yet told.—
 Lafayette Eagle.

THE TREATY CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GEN. CRAWFORD AND MR. WATKINS.—The correspondence between Gen. Crawford and Mr. Watkins, in the late war, is at last made public by a call of the U. S. Senate. The correspondence exhibits a good deal of feeling and leads us to the fact that Gen. Crawford refused to serve an administration longer abroad, that he believed had sacrificed the honor and safety of our Government, by concluding to British power and influence, in the late war, the most deep and damning crime of this robbery, and swindling, by falsehood and fraud. Will Mr. Holloway of the Palladium, and the other Bank minions throughout the State, any longer dare advocate the stability, or purity of this nefarious institution, (the Bank,) after this decision. Judge Taylor is a good fellow, and a good fellow, and a good fellow, if it could be done upon just and fair principles.

DISASTROUS CASE AT ST. LOUIS.—Mr. Henry Starnes, one of our most industrious and worthy citizens, went out to his wood lot to chop, on Monday morning last, and not returning at the usual dinner hour, one of the family was sent to call him, and found him dead, crushed beneath a tree that he had chopped, which had fallen across his body, killing him instantly. Mr. S. has left a large family of wife and relatives to mourn his untimely end.—*Little Western, Nobleville.*

HON. O. H. SMITH. In a letter published in the Indiana Journal, says: "I trust my friends will draw the distinction which I have done between the *Tippecanoe* branch of the Bank and branches. Very modest that, certainly. So, he deserves credit, although he has not attained it. Well, such approbation is a comfortable feeling.—*Lafayette Advertiser.*"

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

BAKER OF CHINO, INDIANA.—This swindling shop has gone into liquidation, its charter having been repealed by the Legislature.

WESTERN ARMY.—By a letter from Zolac Casey, M. C., it appears that Fort Massac has been selected as the site for the Western Army.

GOOSE STICK.—The Banking House of the Union Bank, Tennessee, located in Nashville, was sold recently to the Bank of Tennessee, for \$15,000. The Union Bank sold it because the building was unnecessarily large for their business.

ONE CRACKER LEFT.—It is now thought by many that the Union Bank will be the last of its kind, destroying the world next April, President Tyler will veto it!

The small box is said to be very prevalent at Boston. It appears to be raging all over the country the present season, and to an unusual extent.

A beautiful villa in South Brooklyn, N. Y., which cost \$100,000, was sold on the 23d ult. for \$16,000.

John Jacob Astor has taken the balance of the Massachusetts Bank, about a half a million of dollars five per cent. and no more, and is now in the hands of the creditors.

The City Council of Cincinnati has voted an appropriation of \$2500 to the families of those who suffered by the late fire in that city.

The Bank of Manchester, at Yazoo city, was consumed by fire a few days since. The books and papers were saved.

Honora Shepherd has been convicted in N. York of passing counterfeit money, and she has two sons, a daughter and a husband, in prison for the same offence.

FRUITFUL OPERATION.—A writer in the Newport (N. H.) Spectator recently gave a debt in bankruptcy and received a dividend of 91 cents. The debt was one hundred dollars. The expenses of proving the debt were a dollar and a half.

Wool, which four or five years ago sold in Vermont for 40 or 50 cents per pound, is now selling for 20 and 25 cents.

CANADIAN RIVERS.—At last accounts from the rivers on the Lachine canal, they had not been quoted. They had taken possession of the road between Lachine and Montreal, and detained and searched every one whom they found.

PINK NAMES.—"The Dismal Howl" and the "World on Fire," are the euphonious cognoments of two new Millers.

A PERFECT TEXAS.—A man named Charles Sterling, who has five wives living, was arrested in New York on Saturday, for attempted violence upon an English woman.

Orin Porter Rockwell, the Mormon who has been accused by the people who attempted to assassinate Ex-Governor Briggs last fall, was apprehended at St. Louis on the 6th inst. and carried to a place of confinement, and detained to await his trial.

WHISTLING NO MISDEMEANOR.—A Mr. Crocker, of Boston, recovered a verdict of ten dollars damages against two watchmen of that city, for imprisoning the plaintiff for fourteen hours for whistling in the streets at night.

SEMI OIL.—The government closed a contract at Boston on Thursday for 20,000 gallons spring, and 20,000 gallons winter oil, at the rate of 50 cents per gallon for the former, and 58 cents for the latter.

Nichol, the ascending Secretary of the New York Trust Company, proves to have been one of the most rapacious and remorseless swindlers that ever escaped the Penitentiary. It has just been ascertained that in addition to other robberies, he stole \$18,000 from Mr. Howard, who reported that for investment.

NEW CASE.—A Lowell printer request one of the Millerite preachers to "print and settle" for printing of some second advent hymns before he goes up. He says, "we can go before a magistrate and swear that we believe he intends to leave the State."

JEWELRY STOLEN.—The dwelling of Cassius M. Gray, of Lexington Ky, was entered on the night of the 25th ult. by some desperate rascals, who stole a silver watch, plate valued at five hundred dollars. A reward of \$100 is offered for the recovery of the plate, and \$100 for the detection of the robbers.

WESTERN RESERVE BUSINESS.—A paper called the West Reserve Cabinet, lately published at Warren, Ohio, has been discontinued, and its contents to be given to subscribers (patrons) to \$4,500. This shows the necessity of the cash system.

NEW NORRIS.—Three of our boys have arrived at St. Louis, containing just two barrels, put up in that way to save the expense of one barrel and freight—an excellent plan, and a great saving to bakers, tavern keepers and shippers.

IMPROVEMENT FOR INDIA.—According to the provisions of the late Act of the Ohio Legislature, a debtor cannot be arrested and imprisoned upon affidavit that he is about to remove his person from the county or State, or to remove his property from the county, or to remove, with intent to defraud his creditors. The fact that the debtor is not a resident, and intends to leave, is not sufficient to warrant his arrest, but he must design leaving to defraud his creditors.

DISTANT GALE.—It appears that in the great gale in the Gulf of Mexico, in September last, three vessels of our country were lost in the Gulf at the time, and have not been heard from. They were the English brig of war Victor, the French brig of war Dunes, and the Texan schooner of war San Antonio. Nearly or quite three hundred men perished with these vessels. The Dunes was from Havana, the Victor from Vera Cruz for the West Indies, and the San Antonio from Galveston to New Orleans.

BANKRUPTCY.—The number of applications for the benefit of the bankrupt law to the present date, is probably not less than 40,000. A table published by order of Congress makes the number 34,224; and the dates of the returns, are not on an average, later than the 25th December. Furthermore, the table includes no returns from North Carolina, Louisiana, or the Northern district of Mississippi. If we may say that these bankrupts owed on an average \$5000, which is probably below the truth, their aggregate indebtedness was \$200,000,000, and acts equal to the national debt which would be created against Com. Johnson's magnificent agrarian scheme.—*Journal of Com.*

CANDIDATES.
 (Announcement fee, one dollar.)

MISSISS. ELECTIONS.—Please announce that Mr. NATHANIEL BOLTON, well known as one of the earliest settlers in this country, and an honest democrat, will be zealously supported as a candidate for Representative of Marion county, should he obtain the nomination of the County Convention, and oblige
 MISSY DEMON.

We are requested to announce that Mr. Wm. H. LEXINGTON is a candidate for Constable in Peter Township.

We are requested to announce PETER FELLEMEYER as a candidate for Constable.

We are requested to announce JACOB VANDEGRIET as a candidate for Constable.

We are requested to announce BENJAMIN FLEEMAN as a candidate for Constable.

We are requested to announce JOHN MCGINNIS as a candidate for Constable.

We are requested to announce SAMUEL DEKE as a candidate for Overseer of the Poor.

The semi-annual Exhibition of the Episcopalian Society of Walsh College will take place on Wednesday, 30th of April, at 10 o'clock P. M. The exhibition will consist of Original Objects by the Members. The public generally are invited to attend.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
 By virtue of a vendition exparte to me directed from the Clerk's office of the Marion circuit court, I will expose to public sale at the court house door in the town of Indianapolis, on the 17th day of April, 1843, between the hours prescribed by law, the rents and profits for seven years of the following described real estate, situated in Marion county, to-wit: Lot 2, in block no. 2, in the town of Indianapolis, containing 1/4 of section 16, township 16, range 4, and on failure to realize the full amount demanded by said vendition, I will at the same time and place expose the fee simple of said real estate, executed as the property of Wm. S. Evans, at the suit of John W. Phillips.
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 By virtue of a vendition exparte to me directed from the Clerk's office of the Marion circuit court, I will expose to public sale at the court house door in the town of Indianapolis, on the 17th day of April, 1843, between the hours prescribed by law, the rents and profits for seven years of the following described real estate, situated in Marion county, to-wit: Lot 2, in block no. 2, in the town of Indianapolis, containing 1/4 of section 16, township 16, range 4, and on failure to realize the full amount demanded by said vendition, I will at the same time and place expose the fee simple of said real estate, executed as the property of Wm. S. Evans, at the suit of John W. Phillips.
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